speech of the campaign.

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THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

ILLINOIS LIBERALS IN COUNCIL. JOINT DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS AT SPRINGFIELD TO-DAY-RE-MARKABLE HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM-B. GRATZ BROWN TO SPEAK-THE PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25 .- Never since the great oratorical contests between Lincoln and Douglas, when both Republicans and Democrats assembled in multitudes to hear their champions in debate, has the State of Illinois been stirred by such political enthusiasm as now. A Convention at any time in these Western States, where representation is on the most generous scale, is an exciting event, particularly when, as in the present case, a full State ticket is to be placed before the people; but now, beside the novel circumstances of a great political revolution and the consequent confusion of parties, the representatives of two political divisions come together for the settlement of mutual differences and the reconciliation of mutual prejudices. To this end the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will hold a double Convention to-merrow, both bodies meeting simultaneously in prearranged session, and finally coalescing for the conclusion of their work. The two Conventions will comprise nearly 1,200 delgates, these being, however, not one-third of the crowd that is expected. Every road in the State running to this central city has put on extra trains, and the hotels are already overrun with visitors.

There are, of course, more attractions than the discussions of the Conventions, to arouse all this commotion, for this is the first marked Liberal demonstration in the State approaching national importance, and the foremost representatives of the cause are to take prominent part in the business on hand. The Cincinnati nominee for Vice-President, Gov. B. Gratz Brown, is to address the combined Conventions, and Senator Trumball and Gov. Palmer will reaffirm their ratification of the Cincinnati movement. It was expected that Senator Schurz, also, would speak to the Liberals of Illinois on this occasion, but that gentleman thought it only proper that his first utterances in the campaign should be addressed to his own constituency, and he will therefore open the canvass in St. Louis within a few days by one of the most careful efforts of his life. Among those who will take part in this Convention as delegates, are J. K. Dubois, Horace White, Leonard Swett, Gov. Koerner, D. L. Phillips, ex-Gov. Bross, Judge Otis, and a score of others, influential in State and National politics. Every district in the State has a full delegation of Liberals, including, generally, the best men in the party; and this, with the immense Democratic attendance, will make one of the most memorable political gatherings ever held in the State, aside from the National Conven-

Almost all the Democratic Congressmen of the State are here, and the most prominent of them are carnestly bent on guiding the party to a straightforward indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket. Among the most conspicuous workers are S. S. Marshall, J. C. Robinson, Col. W. R. Morrison, Gen. J. M. Crebs, Geo. W. Wall, R. P. Hanno, Gen. McClernand, A. L. Knapp, and C. A. Lamphier. These gentlemen not only sustain Greeley and Brown, but are anxious to form a strong Liberal ticket.

From the harmonious tone of these men and the known preference of the Democratic delegates, it is easy to forecast the result of to-morrow's deliberations. Not only are the district delegates pledged to Greeley and Brown, but the controlling minds of the party throughout the State are in hearty accord with the pepular current. The editor of The Chicago Times, Mr. Story, who alone opposes the indorsement of Greeley and Brown, finding the sentiment so unanimous, is disposed to cease his opposition, and although he thinks Mr. Greeley too pronounced a Republican to act as conciliator in this emergency, he intimates that he will make no resistance when the Baltimore Convention has announced its derision. He is convinced that in any event Greeley will be the destruction of the Democracy, and "like Pontius Pilate, he washes his hands of the matter, and allows his party to be crucified on the great Radical."

The kindliest spirit of compromise prevails as to The kindliest spirit of completens are somewhat State nominations. The Republicans are somewhat divided as to their choice for Governor, Iru Palmer, and Koerner being especially favored, but between the three there is an amiable rivalry to have one of the others selected. Mr. Trumbull is very re-Inctant to be made a candidate, and many of his friends sympathize with his scruples. He thinks that the renomination of Gov. Palmer would do much to strengthen the movement, and also believes the ticket would be strong if headed by Gov. Koerner. There is a general willingness, however, to select any of these three, and a strong confidence is felt that the peculiar elements of strength represented by all of them will go far to assure success. Among Republicans Trumbull is the favorite, as best representing the Liberal sentiment of the country, and as conveying the most formidable menace the office-holding machinery of the State. Gov. Koerner, however, is an advanced and conspicuous Liberal, and would attach the German vote to the movement beyond doubt. It is generally admitted, at the same time, that Gov. Palmer should have the place if he is willing to take it, though it is feared that he may have alienated some friends by his vigorous and outspoken course during the last session of the Legislature; and it is further urged that his signature to the Liquor law may repel the larger part of the very large German vote of the State. It is also feared that the vote of Cook County (Chicago) would be divided upon him, because of his determined stand against army usurpation and lawlessness, at a time when the civil authorities and citizens had surrendered the municipal functions into the hands of an irresponsible military junta. Gen. Palmer, personally, is wholly indifferent to the place, is anxious only for the success of the cause, and recommends the man who will most assuredly carry the heaviest vote by uniting all diverse elements. He peremptorily rejected renomination at the hands of the Grant people before Oglesby was called in as a substitute.

On all sides the Republicans are agreed that there is a movement, somewhat encouraged by Republican support, to give the first place on the ticket to a Democrat, and then to alternate on each successive office. The ticket that Mr. Storey of The Times prefers, as best serving to reconcile Democrats to Greeley and Brown, is Coolbaugh and Koerner. Mr. Coolbaugh is a Democrat of great purity of character, and but slightly identified with politics, and on that score, it is claimed, would receive the united Liberal vote, and, indeed, much of the vote that would otherwise go for the Grant ticket, especially as he is a leading banker of Chicago, and identified throughout the State with the wisest financial clauses of the present State Constitution. Mr. Coolbaugh's name is held in high respect, and such a ticket would, it is affirmed, be stronger than any other combination. Mr. Koerner declares his willingness to do whatever may seem best for the interests of the party, and expresses no preference for place or person. A few notable Liberals, among them the Hon. Leonard Swett and the Hon. J. Wentworth, favor this ticket, and argue that, while with this arrangement the Liberals are sure of the largest Republican vote, with such pronounced men as Trumbull, and Koerner, and Palmer they cannot be certain of the entire Democratic vote, which must be obtained to carry the State.

It is not, however, the ticket, but the management of the Conventions, that excites the chief interest to-day. Two such bodies must necessarily be cumbersome, and it is intended to arrange, if possible, by informal committees, some expeditious method of proceeding. It is now proposed to select a tempo-ments, his unwarranted assumptions of power, his de-ments, his de-ments, his de-ments, his de-ments of the power with which to reflect himself.

sessions have taken shape, to agree upon permanent officers. One name is to be presented from each Congress District and furnished to the chairman of each Convention for distribution on the several committees. A like number will constitute the committees on platform, electoral ticket, and the arrangement of a State organization which shall combine both parties. While the committees are consulting and perfecting their work, B. Gratz Brown, Cassius M. Clay, and others will address the combined Conventions, and when the nominations have been made and the platform adopted, Senator Trumbull will deliver before the assemblage the opening

POPULAR EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY-SPEECHES BY GOV. PALMER AND OTHERS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25 .- The city is alive to-night with bands and crowds; the streets are blocked with processions passing to the State-House, and the scene in the grounds of the Capitol reminds one of a vast ple-nic. Temporary stands have been erected, and speakers are addressing the people. At the main stand Gov. Palmer opened with a forcible speech, in which be explained that the city was filled with strangers, and it was deemed wise to call into action some of the ability already present to define the issues depending on to-morrow's action—an action which he trusted would result in securing the electoral vote of Illinois to Greeley and Brown. He could not, he said, refrain from expressing his satisfaction at this immense and unprecedented po-litical turn-out. Never in the history of parties had such an event been known in Illinois. He was convinced from the standing and influence of those that he recognized around him that the movement had taken a firm hold upon the people, and he congratu-lated the assemblage that the home of Lincoln had finally come to witness a reconciliation and joining of hands between the two great organizations that had battled so constantly for the last 30 years. He had care fully canvassed the situation, and he was without besitation in affirming that the Liberal party was at the opening of a campaign more auspicious for the people and more munificent in good results than any that had been waged since Lincoln's election. The men before him, the men that made up the bulk of this growing organization were not adventurers in politics, with the boats scuttled and the bridges burned, for they never had depended on the one or trusted to the other. Office had never been their shibboleth, and for them the contest brought only the care and anxiety that honest men are willing to risk in the cause of reform and government regeneration.

I am here, said Gov. Palmer, heartily to welcome all men of all parties in aid of this glorious mission. I am here to welcome live men fighting for live issues, and not to galvanize a party of political corpses with dead issues at stake. We leave behind us a party very much distracted, and mainly moved by the things that progressive men have dropped from their minds this seven years. These men are still fighting against Slavery, and have no idea that it is abolished. They are still talking about "boys in blue" and "traitors in gray," and stirring the embers of a dead past to keep alive the memories of a forgotten contest. They building on hate and counting on anarchy for perpetual power. We, on the contrary, banish all differences and reconcile all resentments. We, in short, mean peace. Ours is that new commandment which bids men live in harmony. We believe that the majority of the people of this country are earnest in desiring a full and perfect peace, and that we mean to give them. We believe that the honest instinct of the country is averse to making laws for South Carolina and Louisiana, that would not be tolerated in Illinois. We believe that as all Americans are our brethren we should extend the policy of peace and amnesty of which Horace Greeley is the foremost exponent. We mean that our flag shall cover a contented, sympa-thetic, and thoroughly reunited people. To this end we are going to elect-not the man who represents the em bodied misgovernment of half of our country; we are going to elect-not the gift-taker nor the relative administrator; but we are going to elect old Horace Greeley

to the Presidency.

The speaker went on at considerable length, discussing the probabilities of success and exposing the groundlessness of Gen. Logan's guesses in asserting that the Democrats of Illinois would vote for Grant. Many Democrats were present, and a shout of angry dissent broke out, which spread throughout the square and fairly rang again over the immense gathering. Gov. Brown concluded: "I am not for any one to beat Grant. I am for any body to elect Greeley, and in that spirit I give my hand to the strongest Democrat of you all. One reas why I support the incorruptible editor is this: Last Winter, when the party church read me out of its ranks for expressing my profound and honest convictions on the shameless usurpation of Gen. Sheridan, and when every post-office edited po er in the State and country joined the hue and cry, I opened the pages of that great paper over which Horace Greeley has presided for a lifetime, and found from the pen of that honest veteran the first manly word of defense and appreciation that had fallen on my attention. I said then that no man who had rendered a courtesy to John M. cinnati Convention put him up for the Presidency I remy country but to return in some measure my gratitude to an honest, outspoken journalist."

Gov. Palmer was interrupted repeatedly by tumultuous applause, and gave place to Cassius M. Clay, who was received with prolonged cheers. He referred to the amazing revolution which had, in the space of four years, brought a great party from opposing to vehemently supporting Horace Greeley and his most cherished principles. In Kentucky, where, two years ago. there was hardly anybody who would have voted for Greeley, a majority of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention were now pledged to him. If Abraham Lincoln had lived amnesty would long ere this have been granted, and the North and South would have long ago been friends, and there would be no more Kn-Klux in the United States. The speaker declared that Grant-had violated in spirit, if not in letter, every principle of the Constitution. He made war in violation of law; he surrounded himself with a military family; he stole land from the poor colored men of Santo Do-mingo, and threatened that weak nation if it should resist. Mr. Clay further charged that Grant had tampered with the Judiciary, having made appointments for the purpose of affecting the decision of the Supreme Court. He also made an appeal against centralization, showed the danger of a strong Government, and declared tha what was wanted was, not a strong Government, but a

strong people. [Loud cheers.] Although it was now late, the crowd seemed untiring and loudly demanded more speeches. The bands diverted them for a little time, but in answer to the irrepress enthusiasm the Hon. John Wentworth was crowded to the front and made a characteristic address. Mr. Wentworth alluded facetiously to the errors of the Administration, and coming down personally to the President, said that in the old country, when revolutions occur, the King always sends his children abroad. [Great laughter.] Grant had sent most of his children across the sea, and now he had gone and settled down on the shore himself. [Cheers.] He was glad the inno cent children were out of harm's way in this great ground-swell of the Republic. Greeley, he said, was sure to be nominated at Baltimore, and the decree of a Democratic Convention was always final. He was formerly a Democrat, and trained for many years in their ranks, and was heartily glad to welcome the prodigals back to his bosom. Grant used to turn his generals out of the army when they failed to win battles. Now try Grant by this test; he has had the whole army, the whole navy, and twothirds of both houses of Congress for three years, and he has n't put down the Ku-Klux yet. Let him be sent home. He is a failure, judged by his own rules

STIRRING REFORM MEETING AT SYRACUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 25 .- The first public neeting of the Syracuse Greeley and Brown Club, held this evening, was largely attended. A thousand persons were present, nearly half of them Liberal Republican The President of the Club read a telegram from Mr. Depew, who was unable to be present, but heartily sympathized with the cause. The Hon. Henry B. Stanton made a telling speech, prefacing with just enough of political history for proper groundwork. He spoke as a Republican-not as a either, for he had not been refused personally or by any friends any favor asked of Grant. Mr. Stanton excoriated the statesmanship of Grant, his Carpet-bag GovernNEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

Unconstitutional legislation, perhaps excusable during War, should be done away with. We should long ago have got back within constitutional limits, but this man and his satellites would not permit it. The war of arms was over seven years ago, and it was high time real peace were established now. The idea of Grant's paying the debt was scouted. The people were paying it, and the land was still blistered all over with revenue stamps.

The financial policy, good or bad, was Boutwell's. He did not think it the best by any means, for the people needed relief from the great burdenslaid on them. Why talk of reflecting Grant to pay him for military services ! Had he not been already paid! Grant was a good soldier, but the poorest statesman we had ever had at the head of the nation. The reflection of Grant in the interests of Civil Service Reform was the most ludicrons claim of all, when we look at his manner of reform with the horde of office-holders that cover the land like the lice of Egypt. The best road to Civil Service Reform is the one-term principle, and for that we shall lay the ground work next November by electing Horace Greeley. They may laugh at his old hat, but it covers a head briuming over with grand ideas; at his coat, for that covered a heart full of kindness to his fellow men; in every part of this land at his awkward gait, but he walks in the path of justice and progress. Other Republics had fallen by the assumption and centralization of power. We must look to it that ours does not, but there is danger even now. Grant's management of our foreign relations was a series of blunders—a muddle with Great Britain, with Spain, with Mexico, and with Santo Domiago. We wanted no more of this creat gift-taker and nepotist. Every allusion to Mr. Greeley was received with hearty applause, and the meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Cinclinnati platform and candidates, and for the speaker of the evening. dier, but the poorest statesman we had ever had at the

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. RICHMOND, June 25 .- Preparations are ac tively going forward for the Convention to be held here June 27. The resident members of the State Committee and the other leading Conservatives of the State as far as is known, unanimously favor instructing the delegates to Baltimore for Greeley. No division of sentiment in the Convention is anticipated, and the body will certainly choose Greeley delegates. Gen. Jas. L. Kemper of Madison and the Hon. Wm. Smith of Farquier are spoken of as presiding officers. The Convention will be held in the theater, and minor questions of party organization are expected to come up after the important work is done. A dispatch to a New-York journal repreenting Judge Crump and Judge Ould as uncommitted to Greeley is the exact reverse of the truth. Public sen timent here is nearly unanimous for the Cincinnati ticket.

VIEWS OF AN ANTI-GREELEY EDITOR-NEWS-PAPER BOURBONISM EXPLAINED-STRENGTH OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT-THE DEMO-

CRATIC STATE CONVENTION. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NORFOLK, Va., June 21.-I found, to-day, a Southern white man opposed to Greeley—the first I have discovered thus far. He was at work with pen and seissors, when I came upon him, editing a daily newspaper; and, obligingly laying down the tools of the trade, he gave me his views upon the political situation. He did not belong to the Bourbon faction, he assured me, but sympathized with the discontent of those Liberals who did not get what they wanted at Cincinnati. He had hoped for the nomination of Trumbull or Adams, and had been laboring, since the Cincinnati Conto bring about the abandonment of Greeley and the selection of some other candidate at Baltimore. He did not want a straight Democratic ticket put up at Baltimore-taat would be ruin; but he advocated throwing Greeley aside and choosing another Liberal, Adams being his preference. What were his obections to Greeley ! I asked. He did not fairly represent the Liberal movement. His record was one of op. position to every plank in the Cincinnati platform except the amnesty plank. Gratz Brown, he acknowledged, was a representative Liberal, but Greeley was not. Besides, he feared that the Democratic party could not be united upon Greeley. He did not know how it was in the North, but he believed that there were thousands of Democrats in the South who could not be brought to vote for him in any contingency. It was too bitter a dose for them to swallow. They would readily support a man like Adams, of whom they knew but little, but it would be hard for them to make up their minds to vote for one whom they had abhorred from childhood as the bitter enemy of all the cherished be-liefs and interests of the South.

The editor said be had hoped all along that the dissatisfaction with Greeley's candidacy would increase among both the Liberals and Democrats, and that he would be withdrawn before the Baltimore Convention met, as unavailable; but he confessed that he had been disappointed. He had placed his last hopes in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, but the news from that gathering was not encouraging. At the time of our conversation only a very meager account of the doings of the Conference had been telegraphed to the Southern papers, mistaken in looking to it for any action that would result in the abandonment of the Cincinnati ticket. He had een so confident of the success of the anti-Greeley movement that only two days before he had prophet cally assured his readers that they had only to wait patiently for a few days to see a new ticket in the field. As I was taking my leave, the editor said: "We shall keep on opposing Greeley until we hear from the Baltimore Convention, but if Baltimore inderses im we shall put up his name at the head of our columns, and do our best to elect him."

This unexpected opposition from a Virginian who distaimed any Bourbon inclinations was rather puzzling. An hour later, sitting on the hotel plazza, which in Southern towns is a free lounging-place to which poli-ticians largely resort, I fell into conversation with a merchant from Petersburg who appeared to be wellinformed in Virginia politics, and who had a ready explanation of the peculiar views of my friend the editor There are only two Conservative papers in Virginia, he said, "which strongly oppose the indorsement of Greeley and Brown-one is The Norfolk Journal and the other The Richmond Enquirer. You would scarcely guess the nature of their opposition, for it is not ap parent in their editorials, but we inderstand it well enough. These papers are warm partisans of Gov. Walker. They wanted him nominated Vice-President at Cincinsati. They gard him as the leader of the Liberal movement in the South. He enfranchised the Rebels in Virginia by uniting the moderate Espublicans with the Democrats and organizing the present Conservative party. He did for us what Gratz Brewn did for Missouri The editors hoped that after the pemination of Adams or Trumbull or Davis for President a Southerner would be selected for Vice-President, and that Gov. Walker would be the man. They were so seriously disappointed, and had the matter so much at heart, that they would not give it up when Cincinnati filled them, and have ever since been casting about for some means of carrying out their pet project. They have argued in their papers that Greeley could not get the Democratic vote and that he would be besten if nominsted at Baltimere, and they have encouraged all move ments looking to throwing him over and making a new ticket, hoping that if this were dose Gov. Walker might yet get the Vice-Presidency, or perhaps the first place on the ticket. It was an absurd idea from the first, but there were a few men who believed in it and worked hard to carry it out. As a part of their plan they prevailed upon the Central Committee to call the State Con vention as late as the 27th of June. They knew that it called earlier the Convention would go for Greeley with a rush. The fact is, 99 Conservatives out of every 100 in Virginia are for Greeley first and last." How truth there may be in this explanation of the small but determined opposition to Greeky manifested in this

There is considerable complaint in the newspaper about the action of the Central Committee. The Peters burg Index, the brightest and mest vigorous Democratic paper in the State, has been particularly sharp in its criticisms of the Committee's course. It charges that body with fearing to hold the Convention earlier lest there should be an expression for Greeley and Reform

and says: and says:

It was Virginia's right and privilege to have marched in the van; the Committee has placed her in the dusty, unregarded rear. In the minds of the people there has never been doubt of the decision as to the acceptance of Mr. Greeley's candidacy, and to wait until the 7th to give expression to it and appoint delegates to Baltimore was mere waste of time, if we regard its object as being to arrive at a decision.

But it was worse than waste. We were never doubte ful, yet we have allowed all other States to speak first. We needed no teaching, yet we have been put by our Committee at the foot of the class, to hear everybody else recite the lesson of the times, until we shall seem, when we come to speak, to be mere copylsts, droning out a dull and oft-told tale. I hear no doubt expressed in any quarter as to the ac-

THE ALABAMA BLUNDER.

MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS AT GENEVA. THE DECISION AGAINST THE INDIRECT CLAIMS-SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION ANTICIPATED—THE DIRECT CLAIMS TO BE

GENEVA, Tuesday, June 28, 1872. It is said that the Board of Arbitrators at their session on Monday, the 17th instant, informed the agents on the part of England and the United States that they considered the indirect claims presented in the case of the American Government untenable. There is reason to believe that dispatches have been received from the Government at Washington which will lead to a satisfactory solution of the entire question. These dispatches Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, will communicate to the Court to-day when it reassembles. After Wednesday the Tribunal of Arbitration will proceed to consider the direct claims of the United States.

LATER.—In response to the summons of Count Selopis, the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville this afternoon, at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, and remained in session until 5 o'clock, and then adjourned to meet again on Thursday next. The deliberations of the Board were, as was the case at the previous meetings, conducted in secret.

BRITISH OPINIONS ON THE NEGOTIATIONS. GENERAL ANXIETY RESPECTING THE ACTION OF THE ARBITRATORS-DEBATE IN PARLIA-

MENT-APPREHENSIONS OF BAD FAITH ON

THE PART OF THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES. OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 15 .- There is something alost pitiable in the mental condition of our English friends this week. If the liking of the English Government for secret negotiation has had no other effect, it has at least succeeded in straining the patience of the sublic in general, and of its own supporters almost beyond endurance. Its imperfect revelations only stimulated curiosity and added to the general anxiety, and awoke alarm, and have finally landed Parliament and newspapers and all newspaperreading Englishmen in a state of bewildered exasperation. It reaches its climax this morning, because this morning is to witness the reunion of the Arbitrators at Geneva, and no man knows, or can guess, what the day may bring forth. I believe nine men out of ten in this kingdom would experience a feeling of relief if they heard that the Arbitration and Treaty had finally col lapsed together. The feeling of relief would last about a minute, and be succeeded by a fresh apprehension about the still existing claims. In such a case it might be some months before England would care to reopen the discussion, and her attitude would pass through all the phases of resentment, of sulky indifference (which would be mostly affectation) and so finally once me into that condition of nervous solicitude from which he will never be wholly free till the skeleton form of that pirate cruiser no longer looms above the horizon

For what we have been permitted to know this week about recent proceedings between the two Governments we have, as usual, to thank the newspapers. The Daily News prints a dispatch in the morning from its New-York correspondent. As soon as the House meets in the afternoon, Mr. Giadstone is asked whether he has read it and whether it is true. Occasionally the Prime Minister assumes an air of lofty superiority to such things as newspapers, and once he has gone through the pleasing comedy of sending out for a copy of the paper in question, before saying whether the dispatch was correct or not. This happened in the case of a telegram covering a verbatim copy of a dispatch from Lord Granville. There may have been confiding souls in the House capable of lending belief to this liftle bit of hypocrisy. But the truth is that the New-York papers give the Ministry a good deal of trouble, and their indiscreet frankness has brought down on them the solemn rebuke of both Mr. Gladstone and his Foreign Minister. Mr. Bernal Osborne on Tuesday, with his usual freedom from that sense of responsibility which checks the random utter-ances of other men, suggested that the dispatch at-tributed to Lord Granville might be a forgery. If it was genuine, it was humiliating. Possibly Mr. Osborne is right about the latter point, though Mr. Gladstone would not admit that he felt any sense of degradation In the midst of the shame which our own Government has brought upon us, it is worth while to note that our adversaries are too much occupied with their own mortification to pay much attention to ours. Mr. Disraeli Gladstone like a cat, sprung at him this time like a tiger, pronounced his policy of secrecy astounding, and declared that it was likely to end in disaster and disgrace to England. Mr. Disraell brought of clearly the impression which haunts every English mind, that the Alabama question is the most important ques tion of American politics-domestic politics-that You cannot persuade anybody here that the Presidential election does not turn on it; still less that Americans look upon the whole dispute with a feeling which, compared to the intense anxiety prevailing here, might be called unconcern. Mr. Disraeli protested against the contemplated eight months' adjournment of the Arbitration on this ground. Eight months, he remarked, is the term during which a hot contest will be occurring for election to the highest office in America, and he did not want the relations between the two countries made the stalking-horse and chief subject of discussion on all the hustings of the United States. You will perceive that Mr. Disraeli's knowledge of political matters in America is not very precise, but we can pardon that. The Times not long ago expressed the same notion, and a dispatch from New-York to another London paper, evidently from an English correspondent, this week, spok of your disappointment at the failure of the Treaty as disguised under a mask of indifference.

Here there is no mask. Nobody attempts to disguise his interest in the settlement of the question, nor yet to real the alarm with which the news from Geneva today is waited for. Of one thing Englishmen have be come convinced, and that is that the American counsel at Geneva are very able men. About another thing also they make little secret, their distrust of the capacity of their own representatives, though one of them is Sir Roundell Palmer, the undisputed head of the English bar. Nor have Englishmen much real confidence in the Arbitrators themselves-I mean in the three neutral members of the Tribunal. They are "foreigners," and the average Englishman regards a foreigner as very poorly qualified to pass judgment on anything that has been done in this little island. The other day I was looking over an agent's list of furnished houses to let. Against each house were set various particulars of size and rent, and there was separate column in which were recorded special conditions of letting. Against one house I remarked "No dogs nor foreigners." my observing to the agent that there would not be much use in my looking at that house, "Oh," said he, "that does n't mean Americans; it means foreigners;" and presently he added "Spaniards, you know, and such people." The Arbitrators are "such people"-a Swiss an Italian, a Brazilian, foreigners of the worst sort. It is doubtful whether they are clean, it is certain they do not speak English, and no one of them would stand any chance of hiring that house. It is very absurd, no doubt, but that is not the point. No amount of absurdity-of which, moreover, he is profoundly unconscious-would affect the repugnance which your true Philistine Englishman feels toward one of another race toan his own. His ideas of him are associated with Leicester-square perhaps derived mainly from passing hurriedly through that disreputable locality. He does not comprehend down to this day how any question affecting English interests can have got into such hands for decision. I doubt whether the decision of the Tribunal will carry a great moral weight with it in this country, show by chance ever get to the point of having a decision Last night again Lord Granville, in the House of Lords,

created profound uneasiness by remarking, incidentally, and as if it were the most natural thing in the world, that the summaries of arguments will be put in by both parties at Geneva to-day. After the events of the last week, after Mr. Fish's reported refusal to join in an application for an adjournment and reported notification to the English Government that he would regard any conditional presentation of the English summary as a reason for breaking off all further negotiations, I do not pretend to understand Lord Granville's meaning. It may be that, spite of all the newspaper enterprise which he dislikes so much, he has succeeded in keeping his last secret, and that a surprise is in store for us. Be that as it may, it would be unciese to deny that the conduct of

our Government at Washington has given rise to grave as of its good faith, and extreme dislike of its methods. Lord Granville is the most polite of living Englishmen, but Lord Granville's last dispatch contains a plain intimation to Mr. Pish that his abrupt refusal to entertain further propositions is discourteous. I hardly like to quote the remark of Sir James Elphinstone in the House on Tuesday. The Treaty, he declared, was nothing more than a stock-jobbing transaction on the other side of the water, and the English Government has been duped into negotiating with men who are not fit to be negotiated with. The House murmured ent, not catching, apparently, the real meaning of the sentence. What Sir James Elphinstone meant was not, I think, that the American people are unfit to be ne-sotiated with, but that the particular agents with whom these recent negotiations about the Indirect Claims have been carried on are not fit. In that limited sense it was a rude speech to come from an Englishman, and Sir James Elphinstone is very far from being an accredited spokesman for the House or for his party. But the dispatches are in print, and it is difficult to read them without feeling that Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish have been obwhere they ought to have been firm, and that, whether they gave way or stood fast, they preserved throughout an attitude singularly ill calculated to inspire confidence honor and the interests of their own country. G. W. S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT-PROGRESS OF THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 26, 1872. Viscount Milton has resigned his seat as member of the House of Commons for the Southern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The American frigate Wabash, which arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, will remain in the harbor for several days. At the session of the House of Lords to-night the Ballot bill, as amended in that body, was passed to its third reading. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made her appearance to-night as Gilda in the opera of Rigoletto. The audience, which was large, exhibited great enthusiasm over her singing and acting of the part.

APPOINTMENTS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS-DEFEAT OF AN INSURGENT BAND.

MADRID, Tuesday, June 25, 1872. Official announcement is made to-day of the ppointment of the following Spanish Ministers abroad: Schor Moret, at London; Schor Asquerino, at Vienna;

and Señer Escosura, at Berlin. Several small Carlist bands which have been lurking in Andalusis, formed themselves into one body near Jerez, and entered the town and threw up barricades. The insurgents were, however, soon compelled to leave, as a force of Government cavalry attacked them and drove them from the town. They were pursued by the loyal forces, who captured 51 prisoners.

ITALY.

THE POPE ON THE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

ROME, Tuesday, June 25, 1872. The Pope, to-day, received the members of the German Literary Club of this city, and in the course of his remarks upon the occasion made use of the following language: "The persecution of Catholics has commenced in Germany, but they display courage under affliction, and we have notified the German Government that the persecution of the Church is folly. The Church," said the Holy Father, "remains triumph ant. We have asked Prince Bismarck how it is that the once contented German Bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German Government, been suddenly transformed into dangerous conspirators. No reply has yet been received. Let us pray to our Father in Heaven that the stone may fall that will complete the overthrow of the colossus."

FRANCE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY. M. Larcy, the late Minister of Public Works, nas been chosen President of the Party of the Right in

the National Assembly. HUNGARY.

THE ELECTIONS FAVORABLE TO THE DEAK FAMILY. PESTH, Tuesday, June 25, 1872. The elections for members of the House of Representatives have taken place, and so far as is known have resulted in the return of a large majority of the supporters of Francis Deak.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Justice Keogh has been obliged to leave Ireland in consequence of the ill-feeling and rancor excited by his remarks in delivering judgment on the Galway election petition. Ho was guarded on his way to the steamhoat by detectives. It is said that he will retire from the beach on a full pension, and after a short sectusion from public life will be a candidate for Parlament before some Euglish constituency. He has been burned in cfligy many times of late in the principal Irish towns.

An important political gathering was held at Versailles on June 13, attended by a number of Deputies belonging to the Right and Right Center of the National Assembly, with a view to provide for eventualities should the President, in accordance with his recent menace, one day suddenly resizn. Gen. Changarnier presided, and the result is said to be an agreement between the two parties to support the Duc d'Aumale for the Presidency, with a definite recognition of the Republic as the permanent form of government.

A deputation of representative workingmen waited upon the English Home Secretary (Mr. Bruce) on June 13, in reference to the Truck bill now before Par June 13, in reference to the Truck bill now before Par-liament, their desire being to have the law so construct-ed that all deductions from wages, for whatever cause, should be filegal. Mr. Bruce pointed out that in some cases such a law would be undesirable, but promised to give due attention to the arguments urged by the deputa-tion, remarking at the same time that workingmen were quite strong enough to protect themselves against ag-gression.

A select committee of the British House of Commons has been taking evidence in regard to habital drunkards, and, according to a correspondent of The Leeds Mercury, the committee have reported unani-mously in favor of establishing reformatories for pa-tients belonging to the upper, middle, and lower classes, persons are to be admitted to these either on a voluntary application, or by order of a court of inquiry, or en a committal by a magistrate in petty sessions for a fixed period. Stringent regulations and close inspection of the reformatories are to be enacted.

The clerical press of Rome expresses its horror at the "act of apostacy" committed by Prince Humbert in officiating as godfather to a "Protestant baby." Italy, says the Osservatore Romano, has entered baby." Italy, says the Osservatore Romano, has entered into an unboly compact with the devil. To this the Liberta retorts by hoping that the Prince will bring home from Berlin some chips from the horns and hoofs of the German devil, "who is for us a more beneficent being than the angel of the Valican." This was more than the Osservatore could bear. It lost all command over itself, and gave utterance to the following: "The article in the Liberta is such a filthy and satunic tissue of errors, elanders, abuse, and execrable biasphemy against our holy faith, against the Catholic pointificate and the purest and most august glories of the Eternal City, that our very hair stands on end as we read, for we seem to hear the voice of satua himself speaking through the mouth of his chosen disciple."

From Yedo, in Japan, news is received of the arrival in that city of a courier bringing the news of a very severe earthquake, attended with great loss of hife, in the town of Sekishu and the surrounding villages. During the early part of April many slight shocks had been feit without causing much uneasiness to the inhabitants; but on the 5th, at about a p. m., a most severe shock was felt, which caused the destruction of nearly all the town, and, to add to the terror of the scene, the water of the creeks overflowed their banks, drowning many who were trying to make their escape. The earth also opened in large flasures, from which water came out; fires also began in the ruins of the fallen buildings, and this, added to continued shocks, the pitiful state of the poor inhabitants left alive may be imagined. The courier states that all were more or less injured. The face of the surrounding country is quite changed and the roads altered and choked up. The vilings of Hamada, just outside of the town, seems to have suffered the most, as there was not a house left standing in it and the fires caused by the failen houses broke out in 13 directions at once. life, in the town of Sekishu and the surrounding villages.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ROWDIES THE EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA "ORGAN" DRAWS A PISTOL. San Francisco, June 25 .- Mrs. Loomis, from the East, while lecturing against woman suffrage, was interrupted by the hisses and jeers of the leading female

suffragists who were present The Hon. David Meeker insisted that the disgraceful conduct be stopped, or that the effending woman be compelled to leave the hall.

Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, the editor of The Proncer, the
Suffragist organ, drew a pistol on him and demanded an
apology, but was forced to put the pistol in her pocket
by the bystanders. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GLACIAL PHENOMENA. DEDUCTIONS FROM DISCOVERIES BY PROF.

AGASSIZ. RESULTS OF GEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES OF THE HASSLER EXPEDITION - FACTS THAT ARE KNOWN, AND THEORIES TO EXPLAIN THEM-A FULL REPORT BY PROF. AGASSIZ TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

U. S. STEAMER HASSLER, CONCEPCION BAY, June 1 .- Since I sent my first report concerning erratic in the Southern Temperate Zone, I have been much engrossed with this subject, and have turned my attenion chiefly that way, leaving to Pourtalis the superin tendence of the dredging, and to Steindachper and Blake the care of the zoological specimens.
On the eastern coast of Patagonia I had little oppor

tenity of adding to the information I had already obained at Montevidee. It was not till we put into San Mathias Bay for some repairs that I could gather a few new facts. This bay is particularly interesting because one can there compare the position of the terriary beds in the cliffs bordering the Atlantic with that of similar beds in the cliffs along the northern shore of the bay. The southern exposure of the latter runs for nearly a bundred miles at about right angles with the seacoast In both cases the outcrops of the beds are so nearly parallel with the surface of the sea. that whatever may have been their changes of level with reference to the ocean, they still retain the hericontal position in which they were deposited. It is of the utmost importance to remember this point when considering the distribution of the erratics over this part of the country with reference to the agency that may have transported them to their present resting-place Among these tertiary deposits are well-marked banks of colosal oysters of considerable extent, one of which coneides with the level of low water, while another stands at least 25 feet higher. The difference of level between these two great beds of oysters is so considerable as to suggest a subsidence of the sea bottom during the deposition of the tertiary beds. Higher up there are other layers full of smaller fessils-some about 10, other bout 20 feet above the second oyster-bed. The oyster beds are perfectly parallel with one another, and separated by thin layers of clay and sand. And so, also, are the upper tertiary beds containing the smaller fossils. Among these, one bank consists almost entirely of large numbers of a species of Scutella with a single perforation in the posterior interambulaeral area. This bank is particularly well marked. A bank of hard sand higher up is also conspicuous, and so is another of hard clay standing about 100 feet above the sea line. THE TERRACES OF PATAGONIA.

As we shall see hereafter, and as Darwin has already

tated, these tertiary beds extend all over eastern Pata-

gonia, including the Straits of Magellan as far as Sandy Point. In consequence of disintegration the harder beds form as many retreating shelves, like stairs, upon the slope of the shore bank. Wherever surface denudation has taken place these shelves give rise to terraces stretching horizontally at various hights all over the plains of Patagonia. The scenery at Cliff End reminded me somewhat of Gay Head and its tertiary formation, except that the upper part of the Cliff consisted chiefly of sandy clays, alternating with which are two distinct horizontal beds of considerable thickness, formed entirely of pubbles, rather small and uniform in size. These pubbles vary from the dimensions of a pea or a hazel-nut to that of the fist or more; but there are no bowlders or large frag-ments of rock among them. IIt is noteworthy that, while these pebbles alternate in regular stratification with the sandy clays in the upper part of the cliff, they also occur they form only superficial deposits, and do not penetrate with the beds on which they rest into the interior of the strata. It has occurred to me that similar superficial accumulations of pebbles upon the shelves bordering the bed of the Senta Craz River may have been mistaken by Darwin for indications of successive upheavals. It is certain that there are no beaches here, marking successive steps of the upheaval of the country. What Darwin has considered as evidence of a gradual rise of the shore are the denuded surfaces of the horizontal tertiary deposits which every-where form parallel terraces. As for myself, I see here no evidence of upheaval except the level of the fossil beds of oysters and other fossils in the fertiary beds above the water, and the presence of fresh shells of living species upon and above the shore banks. These, however, only indicate that an upheaval has taken place since the deposition of the tertiaries, and while the shells now living already existed without pointing to the rise by successive steps. Still less does it appear to me that the country has been sub merged during the transposition of the erratics. Toward the west end of San Mathias Bay, at Port San Autonio, where extensive denudations have taken place in the very formations here described, these same publica occur again. But at Port Sun Antonio, instead of being well defined, continuous horizontal beds above the sca-level, they are shore pebbles, covering in a deep layer the whole extent of the beach the inequality of which they follow. Their position here shows, beyond the possib doubt that the whole set of beds above which they rest in regular stratification at Cliff End has been comple broken down and recently removed by the action of the sen, and the pebbles themselves thus brought to the sea level. Of course it follows that these pebbles have not been ground upon the modern beach, but upon an older foundation corresponding at the time to the level at which the peoble beds now stand at Chif Ead.

THE EVIDENCES OF GLACIAL ACTION. So far the facts. I cm muclined to add, as an inference from subsequent observations made further south, the relation of which to the facts above stated seem to me clear, that these publics have passed through the mill of a glacier's bottom before they were worked up by the floods into their present position in the beds of Cliff End and upon the beach of San Antonio; and I do not see why the floods which formed these denudations could not as well have been the result of the melting of ice at the close of the gincial period, as the result of a change of level between land and sea. As soon as gegists have learned to appreciate the extent to which our globe has been covered and fashioned by ice, they may be less inclined to advocate changes of level between land and sea, wherever they neet with the evidence of the action of water, especially where no marine remains of any kind mark the presence of the sea. As I have already said, the small and remarkably uniform size of the pebbles in Port San Antonio is particularly noticeable, and also the fact that none but hard rocks, indeed, only the very hardest kind of rocks, are represented among them. which I will explain presently, I would mention especially pebbles of a red porphyry, and others of a green compact epidote, as common in this formation The position of the Bay of San Mathias, its great length, and more particularly the depression or denu Port San Antonio, suggest the probability that the Rio Negro once poured its waters into this large gulf ins of opening directly into the ocean. I should add that Mathias Bay, there are no bard rocks in place upon which the peculiar marks of glacial action could be perceived. Nor would these stratified banks of pebbics, even though unquestionably connected with the drift, afford in themselves any unmistakable evidence of gla cial derivation.

As time and the circumstances of our vessel obliged me to renounce the hope I had cherished of seeing at least the mouth and the shore bluffs of the Rio Negro, Santa Cruz, and Gallagos Rivers, and also of visiting the Falklands, I could not connect my observatious in San Mathias Bay with any other facts on the eastern coast of Patagonia or its outlying islands. But after roundthe geology along the shore was of a most in-teresting character. All along the northern shores of the Straits of Magellan the tertiary formation observed on the eastern shore of Patagonia is plainly distinguishable even from a distance by the zontal beds, which are also visible upon the Fuegian coast. In Possession Bay we landed to examine more closely the character of the country; some of us with the intention of exploring more particularly the terruces above the shore bluffs, while others upon a longer excursion to Mount Armon and adjoining

SALT-POOL AND MARINE ANIMALS IN THE INTERIOR. About a mile from the shore bluff I found, nearly 150 feet above the sea level, a salt-pool in which, to my surprise, marine shells identical with those now living along the shore were abundant. They were in a perfect state of preservation, and many of them were alive; so that I gathered a number of specimens with the living animal, which I have preserved in alco-